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Subject: LYPKA Jan (LYPKA Ivan) of 91 1st Ave. second floor, N.Y.C.
Tel. 477-2581

Source: CY²₁₀₀₀₀

Date: 14 March 1966

1. Subject is 30-35 years old, Ukrainian, former Polish citizen. Born in a village near Lis'ko, Poland. Married, his wife is a former school teacher, born in the same region. They have a three year old son Ryszard. Subject is a radio mechanic (was same in Poland) and is employed by a radio company in Manhattan, N.Y.C. In Poland was also the Youth Referent of the USKT. His wife is employed as a cleaning woman in N.Y.C. Subject likes to talk, giving the impression of being an intelligent person.

Subject came to USA through the efforts of his father in law, who lives in Virginia. The father-in-law managed to bring in his own wife, but trouble arose when Subject's wife applied for permission to leave. After quite a bit of hasseling with the authorities, (Subject went so far as to say that he would divorce his wife so that she may leave Poland, and he would remain) they were granted permission to leave. There was no trouble obtaining an American visa, and when the American counsul in Warsaw asked Subject's wife if she was a member of the Communist party, he told her that this is not so terrible since app. 50 % of all teachers do belong to it.

2. The UB regularly question all Ukrainians with a secondary or higher education. This is done so often that the population has become accustomed to it. After each such meeting the person involved is made to sign a statement that he will not devulge the content of same, or risk going to jail for a term of up to five years. Actually every one questioned tells his friends about it since this is so commonplace. The normal procedure for such a meeting is that an agent of the UB will approach an individual on the street and ask quite harmlessly, "What's new, how do you like the weather etc." When the individual replies that there must be some mistake, as he does not know the person

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SECRET

SECRET

talking to him, the agent will say, "but I know you, I am an agent of the UB, and will you please meet me at hotel so and so, in room so and so. App. 70-80 % of all meetings take place in hotel rooms. Every once in a while they are held in private apartments. At such apartment meetings, there are often two UB agents present and they try to scare the individual by various means. In the case of KOVALSKY (?) fnu of Warsaw, as soon as he entered the room, one of the agents photographed him with a flash camera. The photograph was taken not for the sake of having a picture, but rather to intimidate him and show ~~him~~ him that this picture is on file.

In every Ukrainian village there is a young boy employed by the UB whose function is to uncover the true identities of the villagers, some of which may have been connected directly with the UPA. In some cases these investigations last for years.

One of the main functions of the UB is checking on all persons entering Poland. The persons characteristics, and when and where he will stay in Poland is most sought after. Persons leaving Poland are also under surveillance by the UB.

Ukrainians in Poland having become so accustomed to questionings by the UB are not disturbed by them. Furthermore many refuse to cooperate at all, and refuse to sign statements of collaboration. For example when the UB called a BOBERSKI ^{Bohdan} ~~son~~, an engineer from Warsaw, and tried to pressure him to inform on his friends, he replied, "If I hear of an attempt to overthrow the government I will report it to you since I am a loyal Polish citizen, but to report everything said against the regime, is impossible since everybody talks against the regime. As a matter of fact most of the complaints come from Poles themselves. Ukrainians complain the least, since they are scared the most." Subject related about a certain HRYCHKOVIAN ^{JAK-SLAV} ~~son~~, who being constantly bothered by the UB told them that if he was bothered once more on the street by agents, ^{he} would start yelling "why are you people from the UB bothering me, leave me alone" This statement seemed to help, and he was let alone.

SECRET

SECRET

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Subject told of an incident where two students were constantly being bothered by the US and had nervous breakdowns, with the result that one of them died.

3. Subject worked in the head administration of the USKT as Youth-Referent untill the third Congress-Plenum. Therefore he had dealings with high officials of not only the USKT, but also of the party and government. He is familiar with the editorial board of NASHE SLOVO and with SCHYRBA and BOYARSKY in particular. Once SCHYRBA showed him anti-Ukrainian articles which he received from the Central Committee for information and eventual publication. These articles were written by a lawyer MEMENBA lau. Subject persuaded SCHYRBA not to publish the articles since they were against the UPA, and every Ukrainian family had someone who was connected with the UPA in one way or another. Also publication of the articles would put people on guard against NASHE SLOVO, and give it the reputation of being a "rag".

Among people whom Subject knew in the editorial offices of NASHE SLOVO, there was a correspondant whose articles were constantly being edited and changed, he was warned repeatedly not to write in such a manner. After returning from the trial of SHPONTAK, a former UPA officer, he was fired for writing the coverage of the trial. A police informer, BUNDA Vasyl, who travelled with him to Peremysl for the trial was largely responsible for his removal.

The most active groups of the USKT are in SLASK particularly in OLSZTYN where there are some students responsible for most of the actions. They are, KOVALSKI, GULA or GIL. In their public appearances on plenums of the USKT they were very outspoken, and made controversial statements. Among other things, they worked out a plan for the resettlement of the LEMKO people to thier lands. That supported this plan with economic reasons, showing that Poland would gain by allowing such a move. Nevertheless the government was opposed to this. When Gomulka came to power, the Lemko population started to migrate en-masse to their old region. This reached such proportions that the army was called in to stop this migration at some of the Railroad stations.

SECRET

SECRET

4. SZNEK, Zygfryd: Under Secretary of Internal Affairs. Jew from Stanislaw, West Ukraine. All Ukrainian matters come under his jurisdiction. He is well orientated in Ukrainian affairs, but is not sympathetic towards them. He addresses every plenum, and tries to push the party line. His assistant for exclusively Ukrainian affairs was a Byelorussian who was removed for being too friendly towards Ukrainian aspirations. Under SZNEK'S jurisdiction came workshops which were supposed to create jobs, and give additional income for national minorities in Poland. There arose a scandalous connection with the Jewish and then the Byelorussian workshops. SZNEK recommended that the Ukrainian workshop be closed (although there was nothing wrong with its operations) before a scandal does develop. The workshop was eventually liquidated by the USKT.
5. PETSUCH, Hryhoriy: Ukrainian from Western Lemkivshyna. As a young boy was deported to Germany for work. Presently is one of the foremost woodcarvers in Poland, does very many carving for very little cost, mostly of Shevchenko and Franko. Is usually in the company of Ukrainians. Is in correspondance with GURAL' Melania of Toronto. Made death mask of Melania's younger sister after she was murdered by Poles.
6. BOBERSKI Bohdan: Engineer (architect?) older, lives in Warsaw, good Ukrainian. In his house meetings are held by the most active members of the Ukrainian community, plans are laid there for further actions, shortcomings of the USKT are discussed. UB regards his house as the underground USKT.
7. KOZAK Stephan: The only Ukrainian who finished his studies in Kiev, presently lives in Poland, is regarded by Subject as a good Ukrainian.
8. HRYTSEKOVIAN Yaroslav: Was once arrested, good Ukrainian.
9. DUPLIAK Mykola: Is known to Subject from the USKT where he was very active. Positive opinion about him.
10. MERENA fnu: Lawyer(?) Wrote articles against Ukrainians and UPA. When told by KOTLIAR fnu. that MERENA had two brothers, Subject did

SECRET

not believe him. Regarded by Subject negatively. ~~SECRET~~

11. GEC, Leo: Artist, older, lives in Cracow. Is professor in Cracow University. After the war was under surveillance by Polish government, this surveillance was so annoying that he decided to commit suicide with his wife. The attempt did not work successfully for him, but his wife died. GEC is glad to make contacts with Ukrainians, and quite a few of his paintings can be found in the West.

12. Dr. KONSTANTYNOVYCH: Doctor, professor at a gynecological clinic in Cracow. Helps Ukrainians often. When a young Ukrainian student who recently had graduated tried to obtain a job in Cracow and was refused because he was Ukrainian, he went to see KONSTANTYNOVYCH who gave him a job in his clinic.

13. VASYLKIV Olha: Graduate of the high Party school, was always on friendly terms with Ukrainians. She was criticized at the I and II plenums of the USKT, having support of young students. At the III plenum she was forced to resign from the executive of the USKT. The reason for her resignation was that during a trip to ~~SHLIS~~ K there was a discussion about the possibility of the rehabilitation of the UPA. Since at this time there was a rehabilitation of the AK, such an action seemed possible. VASYLKIV who was presiding at the meeting did not take a stand on the issue and permitted a discussion to be held. After her removal from the executive she was given a position with the USKT workshop, which she held until the workshop was liquidated by ~~one~~ SZNEK.

14. HARDY Petro ^{of the L.S.A. Club} associated with the Lemko-Soyuz, owner of metallurgical factories. Subject related about his meeting with HARDY in 1959(?) in Warsaw. The meeting was suggested by BOBERSKI who first told Subject about HARDY, and then suggested that they find PETSUCH H. who can tell HARDY about the lies printed in the organ of the LEMKO-SOYUZ. (there was an article printed in the Lemko paper showing PETSUCH with hand grenades hung on him and he was represented as a Nazi-Nationalist collaborator.) The meeting was arranged in a hotel room with Subject, BOBERSKI, HARDY, PETSUCH and Hardy's wife with two other members from the Lemko-Soyuz. Subject's purpose at the meeting was to sabotage a plan of HARDY'S and

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the Lemko-Soyuz with the Polish government to appropriate 1/2 million dollars for the development of the territories taken from Germany after the war. (Zemla Oczyszczenie) After a lengthy discussion Hardy was persuaded that a better plan would be to ask the Polish government to appropriate the money for the development of Lemkivshyna and help in the resettlement of the Lemko people to their old territories. The plan was rejected by the Polish government and all further talks thus ended. During the conversation Petsuch showed Hardy the article written about him in the Lemko paper, at the same time showing him a photograph taken in a forced labor camp in Germany, Petsuch told Hardy that the photo was taken in a concentration camp, and Hardy apologized deeply. During the discussion Hardy gave the impression of being very left, but when asked if he would allow the workers to take over his factory, he replied, "No, I built it and no one has the right to take it away from me". When asked if he would agree to nationalization of industry in America, as is the case in Poland and the USSR, Hardy replied that "this is impossible in America". BOBERSKI classified Hardy as a person politically immature.

15. BUNDA Vasyli: Police informer, was frequently in the company of Subject. Travelled with officials of the USKT to outlying regions. Was the chief witness in the trial against TRUCHAN Myroslav. The trial was quite famous, with even the prosecutor defending the accused against the accusations of the UB. When the charges against the defendant were dropped, only BUNDA remained who accused him. This trial had a large amount of publicity in Poland among the Ukrainian population, and people from such distant cities as Peremyshl came for the trial. A similar trial was the one involving SHPONTAK a former UPA officer where BUNDA was also present.

16. KUZMAK Ihu: Employed as a doctor in SYANOZI. Active in Ukrainian community.

17. KUZMAK Lubomyr: Doctor, son of Dr. KUZMAK, active in Ukrainian community, travelled throughout Poland with young people. Very nervous.

SECRET

SECRET

19. Among people who visited Poland from Ukraine there was a choir (MINKOVSKY'S) bandura players (sisters) these were regarded as positive visitors. Among the more strict party line visitors were two professors from Kiev. KYRYCHENKO (?) fnu, and another f&lnu. There was a sharp discussion with both of them mainly on the topic of Russification, with the Ukrainians from Poland arguing that they have been to Ukraine and know the situation very well. The professors from Kiev stuck to the party line, then a former Soviet intelligence officer, Ukrainian, who presently holds the rank of Admiral (?) in the ^{Polish} merchant marine started to attack the visitors, saying that when he was in Ukraine recently he could not even send a telegram in Ukrainian; he asked the professors in whose interest is it that Ukrainian be liquidated in Ukraine. The professors did not reply. This Ukrainian is very helpful for the USKT, once when the branch in GDANSK could not get a meeting hall, he dressed in his uniform, went to the local officials and was given a place immediately.
20. Ukrainian students who went to Kiev from Poland have usually been expelled from the University and sent home. The reason for this is that they demanded that classes be held in Ukrainian and not Russian, the reason they gave was that they came to Kiev to learn Ukrainian and it is impossible in the present manner of teaching. The result was that one of the professors started using Ukrainian in his class. When ~~some~~ ^{some} students from Kiev protested that it is difficult for them to take notes in Ukrainian, the professor told them to go to Kazakhstan or Moscow where Russian is used. The Ukrainians from Poland took a standpoint that as Poles, it is difficult for them to understand why in Ukraine, Russian is used everyday, since it would be very strange if in Warsaw, Russian was used during classes instead of Polish. Their statements resulted in their expulsion from the University for spreading anti-Soviet propaganda. (The students from Poland called themselves Poles on purpose, because if they said that they were Ukrainian, the local students would attack them as nationalists)
21. Almost every Ukrainian family in Poland had a member connected with the UPA. There are some former members of the UPA as delegates to the

SECRET

SECRET

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plennas of the USKT. Former members of the UPA are still actively being discovered, and Poles fear that they will be resettled to Leskivshyna. In the Peremysl region there are still some former members of the UPA denounced, while in the SIANOK region matters stand differently, there are almost no denunciations on former UPA soldiers. Subject related about a visit he made to a village in the region of Lis'ko, where a former member of the UPA has been living for twenty years. This individual has been questioned for a long time by the UB, as have been most of the villagers, but no one has denounced him, although most people know about his past.

22. Subject had heard about arrests of students in Gdansk for spreading poems of Symonenko.

23. Ukrainian books and newspapers from the West can be found in libraries. Subject told that he read "Shlach Peremohy" and "Ukrainsky Samostiunyk" in a library in Warsaw. These newspapers are not kept out in the open, but have to be signed out, with the readers name and address given. There is a great demand for Ukrainian literature from the West, but Subject recommended that books be sent to libraries, and not to private addresses. If books are mailed to private people they can be easily recruited by the UB as collaborators. If literature is sent to the USKT it should be always sent in duplicate, so one copy can be given to the UB and the other kept. One method used by the USKT is to tell the UB that all literature received from the West has been destroyed, since it was anti-government.

SECRET